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1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
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- 2 RPTS ALDINGER
- 3 HIF325.170
- 4 ``H.R. 2012, A BILL TO IMPROVE THE INTEGRITY AND SAFETY OF
- 5 INTERSTATE HORSERACING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES''
- 6 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2013
- 7 House of Representatives,
- 8 Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing and Trade
- 9 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 10 Washington, D.C.

- 11 The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:05 a.m.,
- 12 in Room 2322 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Lee
- 13 Terry [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.
- 14 Members present: Representatives Terry, Lance,
- 15 Blackburn, Harper, Guthrie, Bilirakis, Johnson, Sarbanes,
- 16 McNerney, Yarmuth, Barrow, Christensen, and Waxman (ex

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    officio).
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         Also present: Representative Pitts.
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         Staff present: Kirby Howard, Legislative Clerk; Brian
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    McCullough, Senior Professional Staff Member, CMT; Gib
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    Mullan, Chief Counsel, CMT; Andrew Powaleny, Deputy Press
22
    Secretary; Heidi Stirrup, Health Policy Coordinator; Michelle
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    Ash, Democratic Chief Counsel; and William Cannady Wallace,
24
    Democratic Professional Staff.
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25 Mr. {Terry.} We are going to start our hearing. Some of you have testified before or been around our testimony, so 26 27 you have a pretty good handle on how it works. I will have 28 an opening statement, and Mr. Sarbanes will have. We will 29 have statements that should go about 10 minutes per side. 30 And then we are going to go right into your testimony. And 31 we will go for Mr. Overton to my right. So let us start the 32 clock. 33 Good morning and thank you all for joining us on our second in a series of horse related hearings. And as I 34 35 mentioned last week, I have very fond memories of working at the racetrack in Omaha, Nebraska. And even when I was 36 37 finished working there, it was--I just couldn't get away from 38 There was--there is just such a romance with those 39 thoroughbreds. And just--I loved sitting--standing on the rail of the stretch. And as they come around that corner and 40 41 you can just feel the ground shaking from their power, and 42 just majestic animals. So I have a real love for our race 43 horsing industry and those horses.

And so that is why we are here today is to talk about

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45 the future of thoroughbred horseracing and how the horses have been treated, and some of the allegations that have been 46 47 made through what I would say community based organizations, 48 but also legitimate news organizations. So the perception is 49 that the doping or drug use for the horses has become 50 pervasive. In fact, in a pool done by a jockey club that has 51 been quoted many times by my colleagues, and this is the 52 major handicappers and betters, will actually take into 53 account the witch barns, trainers, have a reputation for 54 using--masking drugs and eliminate them from their 55 handicapping, and maybe even some tracks that have a 56 reputation versus other tracks for how tough they are in 57 enforcing the no-drugs policy. 58 Now, these types of unsavory practices bring two major 59 concerns to the forefront. Number one is the safety of the 60 jockeys. And there has been one study that showed that 24 61 horses a week have some incident on the track while they are 62 racing. While the animal itself we should care for, the most 63 important is the human being on top of that. It is a 64 dangerous sport. We know when a horse is racing, and it 65 should not be due to injury that both the animal and the

human being, that is -- are exposed to those dangers. And I am 66 67 deeply concerned about the implications to the fairness of 68 the horse racing and the pervasive, or perceived pervasive, 69 use of PEDs may have. 70 In 1978 when Congress passed the Interstate Horse Racing Act, one of the issues Congress sought to address was a 71 72 responsible atmosphere for off track betting so that people 73 could place wagers on horses with a degree of certainty that 74 this was a regulated affair. To put it bluntly, if PEDs are being used, that is cheating. And you are cheating the 75 76 betters to the point where the big handicappers won't bet on 77 races where they think horses may have been doped. So it is not acceptable -- and I complement Joe Pitts and Jan Schakowsky 78 79 for this legislation. 80 [The prepared statement of Mr. Terry follows:]

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* COMMITTEE INSERT \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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82 Mr. {Terry.} And at this time, I have a minute 16 there 83 to yield to somebody. Mr. Lance? Mr. {Lance.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and 84 85 good morning to our distinguished panel and everyone in the 86 audience. The thoroughbred industry has had a significant 87 cultural and economic impact here in the United States. 88 industry supports over one million permanent jobs and has an 89 estimated economic impact of over \$100 billion. Beyond that, the thoroughbred industry is a part of American culture. 90 91 Millions attend and watch events such as the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes each year, and thousands attend 92 93 local races in their home communities. And New Jersey races 94 at the Meadowlands and at Monmouth Park generate significant 95 local interests and economic impact. 96 However, in recent years, the thoroughbred industry has 97 been plaqued by the usage of performance enhancing drugs. 98 This practice not only de-legitimizes the sport but also 99 endangers both the horses that participate in these contests 100 and the jockeys who are at risk of serious paralysis or death 101 should a horse suffer an injury.

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Doping in the thoroughbred industry is a concern for
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     every industry stakeholder from the small time better who has
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    had to take into account who is doping, what handicapping
    choices, to the owners who want to preserve the credibility
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106
    of their industry.
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          I look forward to examining this legislation and hearing
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     testimony from our diverse and distinguished panel.
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    you, Mr. Chairman.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Lance follows:]
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Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman. And now the
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     ranking--Acting Ranking Member, Mr. Sarbanes, you are
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     recognized for your 5 minutes.
          Mr. {Sarbanes.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I won't take
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     the full 5 minutes. I appreciate you convening this hearing
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     so we can examine this important topic and the proposed
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     legislation to address this issue of the use of performance
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     enhancing drugs in the horse racing industry.
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          As has been mentioned by the other members so far, this
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     is a very important industry to the country, generating
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     almost 150,000 jobs. It is a $10.6 billion industry
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     nationally. Horse racing is important in my state. My
     district is right across the street--the boundary of it--
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125
     right across the street from the Pimlico race track where the
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     Preakness is held. I mention that only because everybody who
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     goes to the race parks in the neighborhood of my
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     constituents.
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          Mr. {Terry.} Do you get to charge 5 bucks to park in
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     front of your house?
          Mr. {Sarbanes.} They charge--yeah, they charge more
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     than that, actually, for people to park on their front lawns.
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          In addition, the third district in Maryland is home to
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     one of the largest memberships of the humane society in the
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    country, so I am very focused as well on the welfare of the
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    horses. So this is an important topic of discussion. You do
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     these things -- to exam these things, you make sure that a
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     sport like this is clean because it is in the long-term
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     interest of the industry in maintaining the vibrancy of the
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     industry in the eyes of the public and those who participate.
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     So it is an important hearing.
          I know we are trying to move quickly to the witnesses.
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     I am prepared to yield time to any other members here if they
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    would take it. Otherwise, I would be prepared to yield back.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Sarbanes follows:]
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          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Mr. Pitts, you are recognized
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     for 2-1/2 minutes.
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          Mr. {Pitts.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the
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     recognition, for the privilege to join the important hearing
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     today on H.R. 2012. I would like to augment my statement
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     today by showing a short video clip, which sets the tone for
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     why the Congress must act to protect jockeys, horses and the
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    public for the scourge of drugs in horse racing. Try to get
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     sound.
156
          [Video.]
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          Mr. {Pitts.} You can see on the TV screen a display of
     one horse, Coronado Heights, a 4-year-old thoroughbred that
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     received a diagnosis of early degenerative joint disease but
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    was raced anyway, broke down, was euthanized on the track.
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    And I have--at your seat, you can see what was administered
     to him 1 week before he broke down, 17 syringes. So despite
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    promises and assurances--statement--groups have been unable
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     to come together to develop uniform rules. The fact remains
     that there is no single entity which has the authority to
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     impose uniform rules on racing commissions, tracks, trainers
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and others. So I urge members to consider H.R. 2012, a sound
national framework to protect horses, riders and the public.

We look forward to hearing the witnesses. Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pitts follows:]
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Mr. {Terry.} Gentleman from Florida, do you wish to
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174
     make a statement?
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          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate
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          Thank you very much for holding this very important
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     hearing.
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          First, I want to echo those views that no one wants to
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     see animals mistreated or harmed in any way. No horse should
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     be intentionally neglected, mistreated or subjected to
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     unnecessary trauma. Additionally, those that participate in
     interstate pari-mutuel activities should be assured that they
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183
     are participating on a fair and transparent level that
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     protects the integrity of the sport.
          I do, however, wish to closely examine the most
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186
     appropriate manners in which to ensure this. As a general
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     guiding principle, all manners of compliance assistance and
     incentives with states and industries should be exhausted
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     before further empowering agencies. This committee should
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     applaud the growing efforts to adopt uniform national reforms
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     on the state level. Tampa Bay Downs, one of the country's
     oldest racetracks and the only thoroughbred racetrack on the
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west coast of Florida, is located in my congressional
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    district, and it also supports this approach. And it is one
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    of the more than 50 racetracks across the country to endorse
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    these reforms.
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         Additionally, the Florida Division of Pari-Mutuel
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    Wagering is hosting a workshop tomorrow to receive public
199
     input on its rules regarding drugs and veterinarian
200
    procedures and enforcement.
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          Thank you again, Mr. Terry, and I look forward to
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    hearing from the very--
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         Mr. {Terry.} Thank you.
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         Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Bilirakis follows:]
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         Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And that concludes all of the
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     opening statements. Donna, do you have--
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         Dr. {Christensen.} If I could--
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         Mr. {Terry.} Yes.
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         Dr. {Christensen.} This will take--
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         Mr. {Terry.} You are--
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         Dr. {Christensen.} Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
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     and Ranking Member. I grew up in horse racing. My father
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    was--had race horses. It is still one of my favorite sports.
    But I grew up in a time when these kinds of issues with
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224
     drugging horses didn't happen. And I am just glad that we
    are having this hearing today. And I thank the witnesses and
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226
    welcome them.
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          [The prepared statement of Dr. Christensen follows:]
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229 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you very much. Now, that concludes 230 our opening statements. A fun fact before we introduce our 231 guests, our witnesses, that chariot racing was the first Olympic sport in 1680 B.C. Horseracing has been around a 232 233 long time, and we want to keep it that way. 234 The witnesses? Henry, do you want to make a statement? 235 Okay. I want to introduce all of our witnesses. As I 236 mentioned, we will start with Mr. Overton, who is Chairman 237 SkyLearn, LLC, and former chairman of the Minnesota Racing Commission; Phil Hanrahan, Executive Officer, National 238 Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association; Dr. 239 240 Lawrence Soma, VMD, Professor Emeritus of Anesthesia and Clinical Pharmacology at University of Pennsylvania School of 241 242 Veterinary Medicine. Good thing it wasn't Penn State. We 243 play them Saturday. I would have had to grill you much more. 244 Travis Tygart, CEO, U.S. Anti-Doping Agency; Dr. Sheila 245 Lyons, DVM, founder and director of American College of 246 Veterinary Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation; and Wayne Pacelle, Chief Executive Officer and President Humane Society 247 248 of the United States. Thank you all for taking your time to

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    share your wisdom with us today.
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         Mr. Overton, you will have 5 minutes.
         Mr. {Waxman.} Mr. Terry?
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         Mr. {Terry.} Yes?
         Mr. {Waxman.} Before he starts, I just want to welcome
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    all the witnesses. I do have a statement I want to put in
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    the record in support of the effort to stop the inhumane
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    practices relating--
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         Mr. {Terry.} Without objection.
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         [The information follows:]
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Mr. {Terry.} So each of you will have 5 minutes. There
is a little sign up here you can glance up to. The 1 minute
mark will be a yellow slash, and that means start wrapping it
up. Five minutes-ish, I will start tapping the gavel to let
you know to wrap it up.

Mr. Overton, you are now recognized for 5 minutes.
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^STATEMENTS OF JESSE OVERTON, CHAIRMAN, SKYLEARN, LLC, AND
266
     FORMER CHAIRMAN, MINNESOTA RACING COMMISSION; PHIL HANRAHAN,
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268
     CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NATIONAL HORSEMEN'S BENEVOLENT AND
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     PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION; LAWRENCE SOMA, VMD, PROFESSOR
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     EMERITUS OF ANESTHESIA AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY
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     OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE; TRAVIS TYGART,
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     CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, U.S. ANTI-DOPING AGENCY; SHEILA
273
     LYONS, DVM, FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR, AMERICAN COLLEGE OF
274
     VETERINARY SPORTS MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION; AND WAYNE
275
     PACELLE, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRESIDENT, HUMANE
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     SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
     ^STATEMENT OF JESSE OVERTON
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          Mr. {Overton.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman,
     Ranking Member Mr. Sarbanes, and members of the subcommittee.
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     Thank you for this opportunity to share my thoughts and
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     experiences regarding the painful truth about drugging of
     race horses, the current challenges with medication rules and
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     the need for H.R. 2012 to reform drug use in U.S. racing.
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284 I was appointed by Governor Tim Pawlenty to a 5-1/2 year term on the Minnesota Racing Commission, with the last 2-1/2285 286 years of my service during the tenure of Governor Mark 287 Dayton. While I no longer serve in an official capacity, my experiences serving on the racing commission makes me a 288 289 strong supporter of H.R. 2012. 290 Minnesota, like every racing jurisdiction in North 291 America, is faced with multiple challenges, not least of 292 which is the establishment and enforcement of uniform regulations in racing. Specifically, it was my role as a 293 racing commissioner to work toward a reduction in the number 294 295 of medication violations through better testing and serious 296 enforcement protocols. During my tenure, the commission established stricter medication rules and employed a modern 297 298 drug testing lab. Trainers, in honest, frequently race their 299 horses in multiple states. So keeping up with various drug 300 requirements and withdrawal times is a daunting task. And 301 with winning as an overarching goal, some trainers race in 302 states with more lenient medication rules. In fact, 303 Minnesota's stricter medication and enforcement rules resulted in some horsemen electing not to return to Minnesota 304

305 when we improved our medication testing. 306 It is my strong belief that if integrity is not the 307 fundamental un-depending of horseracing as both a sport and a 308 gaming operation, it is destined to failure. Horseracing involves the government, gaming operators, racetrack owners 309 310 and horsemen. Racehorse owners and veterinarians are 311 supporting players. In my experience, some of the industry's groups challenge the integrity of the sport. They will say 312 313 there are few or no problems either with the use of drugs or 314 with the enforcement against those who do not comply with the regulation. This is simply not true. There is an inherent 315 316 problem with the model consisting of 38 separate regulatory 317 entities and many industry interest groups, all believing that they are in charge. The fact is there is little 318 319 coordination among racing commissions, industry groups at the state and interstate level. And with so many cooks in the 320 kitchen, there is confusion, conflict and chaos in medication 321 322 regulations. 323 This is a perfect environment for those who can't keep up with the rules or those who chose to improperly or 324 325 illegally medicate horses to take advantage of the

326 disorganization. As a racing commissioner, I will stand by 327 the length some trainers will go to win races. As you will 328 hear from other witnesses, there is no drug or compound that 329 has not been tried in horses from EPO, anti-biotical 330 steroids, to frogs use and cold preventum. And I promise, 331 there are chemists right now working up new, illegal, 332 undetectable substances to give a trainer who wants a 333 performance advantage, especially if he or she has--have the 334 fastest horse--does not have the fastest horse. 335 Unless drug testing is conducted uniformly and in the state of art laboratories, unscrupulous horsemen will 336 337 continue to cheat the system for horses and the fans. I have 338 attended many meetings of racing consortia and regulatory to find a common regulatory paradigm within which all racing 339 340 jurisdictions must comply. But as long as there are 38 separate jurisdictions, this goal is impossible to obtain 341 342 despite decades of sincere people's best efforts. 343 While multiple states have adopted racing compacts to align medication requirements, the fact is the enforcement of 344 these compacts will vary from state to state as no single 345 entity has authority to enforce in more than one state. 346

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     approach is varied. The outcome is the same. Unlike other
    professional sports like football, baseball, there is a
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349
    central authority. No consistency in lab capabilities, no
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    uniform penalties, no dedicated funding to increase lab
     testing, nor conduct research to catch the next magic potion
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352
     illegally administered to horses. H.R. 2012 and a new
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     authority will provide, through the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency,
    USADA, would establish a single drug testing body by virtue
354
355
    of a strong and consistent enforcement regulation. Through
    the enactment of H.R. 2012, all racing commissions would work
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     in cooperation with USADA to strengthen and clean the
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358
     competition policies and provide uniform medication testing.
         Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the
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     subcommittee.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Overton follows:]
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363 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Overton. Now, Mr. 364 Hanrahan, you are recognized for 5 minutes.
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     ^STATEMENT OF PHIL HANRAHAN
         Mr. {Hanrahan.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am the CEO
366
     of the National Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective
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    Association. The NHBPA is the largest organization in the
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    United States representing owners and trainers in
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     thoroughbred horseracing. We have approximately 29,000
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    members in the United States and Canada.
372
          Let me start by stating unequivocally the NHBPA's
    position on medication. Owners and trainers who cheat by
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374
     administering drugs that have no legitimate use in horses in
     attempt to influence the outcome of race should, after due
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    process, be kicked out of horseracing. The use of dermorphin
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     is doping plain and simple, so too is blood doping, gene
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     doping and other narcotics.
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          However, let me quickly add, data compiled by state
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     racing authorities shows conclusively that doping of
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     thoroughbred horses in the United States is extremely rare.
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     In the United States, two horses are tested every race.
     During the 4 year period from 2009 through 2012, there were
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384 more than 360,000 post-race tests of blood and urine. Only 385 142 tests--I say again, 142 tests were positive for doping 386 substances. More than 99.9 percent of all tests showed no doping substances were present. The NHBPA, however, draws a 387 clear distinction between illegal doping and lawful 388 389 therapeutic medication administered by licensed 390 veterinarians. 391 The HBPA supports the continued use of Lasix and other 392 therapeutic medications because they are necessary for the 393 health and welfare of horses and reduce the risk of injury to 394 jockeys. 395 Now, turning to H.R. 2012, the NHBPA opposes its enactment because it attempts to address a problem that does 396 not exist, and purports to do so by employing USADA which has 397 398 neither the experience in horseracing nor the resources to 399 regulate medication in the horseracing industry. Medication 400 rules and machinery for their enforcement already exists in 401 every racing state. 402 News reports claim rampant use of illegal drugs that state regulators are ignoring. A look at the state 403 regulatory data shows such claims are not true. Data for the 404

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     most recent 4 year period shows more than 99.9 percent of the
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     hundreds of thousands of post-race tests were negative for
     doping. Likewise, more than 99.2 percent of tests were
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     negative for therapeutic medication remaining in a horse on
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409
     race day.
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          Despite this objective evidence demonstrating there is
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     no widespread misuse in medication in thoroughbred racing,
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     some industry voices have called for a ban on all medication.
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     Those who do so labor under the erroneous belief that race
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     day medication is routinely permitted and that it causes
     injuries to horses. That is not true. The only race day
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416
     medication allowed in the U.S., with minor exception, is
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     Lasix. Unfortunately, Lasix, which H.R. 2012 bans, has
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     become the poster child for those arguing in favor of a ban
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     on all medication and has obscured scientific and medical
     facts about Lasix, including the following.
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421
          Running hard causes nearly all horses to bleed in their
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     lungs and can cause instant death on the racetrack. One of
     my co-panelists, Dr. Larry Soma, published research
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424
     documenting the racetrack deaths of horses due to bleeding in
425
     the lungs. Lasix prevents and lessens bleeding, and is the
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426 only medication that does so. Lasix is not performance 427 enhancing. It does not make a horse run faster than its God 428 given natural talent. A landmark 2009 study in South Africa of 167 429 430 thoroughbred horses and racetrack conditions conclusively 431 proved the effectiveness of Lasix in preventing and lessening 432 the severity of bleeding. It is wrong to claim without any 433 empirical evidence that fatalities are caused by permissive 434 drug use. Last year's New York report on racehorse health 435 and safety noted breakdowns at aqueduct occurred for a multitude of reasons having little to do with medication. 436 437 While the NHBPA opposes H.R. 2012, we do recognize the utility of uniform medication rules. Medication use, post-438 439 race testing thresholds and penalties often vary from state 440 to state. For that reason, the NHBPA is continuing to work 441 with the Association of Racing Commissioners International on drafting uniform model rules. Nine states in the mid-442 443 Atlantic have taken the lead in approved medication--uniform 444 medication rules. Eleven others are currently considering adopting those rules. We have high regard for USADA--USADA's 445 446 efforts in policing illegal drug use in human sports

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453 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Now, Dr. Soma, you are 454 recognized for 5 minutes.
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455 ^STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE SOMA 456 Dr. {Soma.} Good morning. I would like to review the progress that has been made in improving equine drug testing 457 and some changes in the curtailment of use of certain drugs. 458 459 Prior to 208, only 5 of the 18 U.S. racing laboratories 460 were accredited through international standards, which are 461 referred to as ISO-17025. As of June 13, 10 of the 16 laboratories are accredited. The laboratories that are 462 accredited to these standards meet technical and quality 463 464 management requirements. The standards require that 465 laboratory to implement a quality assurance system aimed at demonstrating the ability to consistently produce valid test 466 results starting from proper handling of incoming samples to 467 reproducibility and accuracy of analytical results. 468 This is not a one-shot deal. Laboratories have to be 469 470 reaccredited, and the onsite assessment of a laboratory is mandatory every two years. So an inspector comes in--goes 471 through the laboratory and assesses their quality assurance 472 473 capabilities.

474 The committee appointed by the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium was charged with developing a second 475 476 accreditation program for the equine industry. This 477 committee, which I was a member, developed a laboratory accreditation requirements and operating standards. 478 requirements for this level of accreditation are extensive 479 480 and are guided by the requirements outlined by the U.S. Doping Agency laboratories. The committee basically started 481 482 with this handbook and developed guidelines which are used-can be used in the industry. The laboratory must participate 483 in an external quality assurance program which requires 484 485 analysis of proficiency samples. The laboratory must 486 successfully identify and confirm and quantify the drug in blood and urine. The laboratory knows that the samples are 487 488 coming but do not know what drug is in the blood or urine 489 sample. The above requirements are important aspects of the 490 program that determines if the laboratory has the capability, 491 personnel and instrumentation required to detect substance of 492 concern at the concentrations that are mandated by the 493 industry.

494

495 laboratories are operating at the same standard. The first 496 type of accreditation indicates how well the laboratory is 497 functioning, their data management. The second state tells you how the performance of that is, can you find certain 498 drugs, and can they be confirmed in a reasonable timeframe? 499 500 National guidelines have also been published for the 501 withdrawal time for 24 commonly used therapeutic drugs. This 502 allows for the treatment of horses during training, if they 503 are properly used. For example, progress has made on-been 504 made on the drug control front. Anabolic steroids have been banned from use in North America, and the injections of drugs 505 506 into the equine joint has been regulated. As a result of 507 these regulations, injection of drugs into the joint are-really cannot be done for up to--before 7 days--the horse has 508 509 to be medicated before 7 days before they allow the horse to 510 run. 511 There is still a number of drugs which are problematic. 512 One of the problems is certainly that Lasix is still allowed 513 in the state--in the United States and Canada. there are many drugs out there which are difficult to find, 514 and there is very, very little research in trying to attempt 515

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     to find these drugs. Fortunately, the State of Pennsylvania
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     does provide research funds through our laboratory to look at
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    peptides, EPO type of drugs, and drugs which are very, very
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     difficult to find on the current establishment lab. Even if
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     you have a well--if you have a very good laboratory that can
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     find hundreds of drugs in a certain--in one screening, there
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     are still drugs out there which we have not developed a
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    method for. And these are protein based drugs. These are
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     small peptides, like the morphine is a small peptides. These
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     are drugs that are difficult to find. And I am sure there
     are many more coming along which the laboratories really need
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     resources to improve their research capabilities.
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          But many laboratories have improved. Some laboratories
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    have left because they could not meet these requirements. So
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     as far as testing is concerned, I think there has been a
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     great change over the last 5 years in improving this aspect
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     of racing. Rules and regulation throughout the states is
533
     still a problem. Thank you.
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          [The prepared statement of Dr. Soma follows:]
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535 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* INSERT 3 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

536 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And, Mr. Tygart, you are
537 recognized. And as I understand, you just flew back from
538 South Africa. So if you are talking a little slower because
539 of your jetlag, we will understand.

540 ^STATEMENT OF TRAVIS TYGART 541 Mr. {Tygart.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. Good morning. My name is Travis Tygart, and 542 543 I am the CEO at the United States Anti-Doping Agency. It is 544 an honor for me to be here representing the USADA Board and 545 the tens of millions of clean athletes that we serve. It is 546 also an honor for USADA, a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation based in Colorado, to play a role as an 547 independent organization to assist the sport of horseracing 548 549 to ensure level playing field, enhance the consumer confidence in the gaming industry and to sustain a culture of 550 health for athletes, and hopefully allow for the overall 551 552 economic growth for the entire horse industry as we have seen 553 in the Olympic movement. 554 True sport has been on the idea of honesty, respect, 555 fairness and an equal opportunity for success under the rule 556 of law, the very same principles that build the foundation of every free and democratic society. We firmly believe, as do 557 558 our athletes, that the greatest injustice in sport is when

559 one competitor robs another of their hard work, dedication and victory because they gained an unfair advantage contrary 560 561 to the rules. Accordingly, we welcome and appreciate this committee's 562 focus on the harms that are caused by performance enhancing 563 564 drug use in sport. The issue of drugs in sport and 565 corruption in sport strikes at the very heart of what role 566 sport will play in America's future. 567 Bottom line, if we turn a blind eye to fraudulent conduct, contrary to the rules of competition in track and 568 field, cycling, football, even horseracing, essentially 569 570 saying as long as we win and don't get caught, it is okay, 571 then we send a very powerful message that it is acceptable, 572 justifiable, even noble to win by any means necessary, 573 including dangerous performance enhancing drugs, fraud or 574 whatever, as long as you win and you don't get caught. And make no mistake, the win at all costs culture is 575 576 alive and well and will flourish in every sport, including 577 horseracing, if we do not take decisive action to stop the thieves from running wild, and instead truly give hope to 578 579 those who compete to win under the rules.

580 USADA's perspective on the current anti-doping climate in horseracing comes from living the history of the fight 581 582 against doping that has occurred within the international Olympic movement over the past 13 years. In the late 1990s, 583 there was a myriad of different anti-doping rules and 584 585 regulations across the globe in each jurisdiction in sport. 586 There was no uniform or harmonized policy for what was 587 considered a violation, what was tested for, how collections 588 and chain of custodies procedures applied, what laboratory standards applied. There were varying sanction links. 589 Ultimately, this system of self-regulation by the various 590 591 states and sports created an unattainable position for sport, 592 for athletes. And it seriously disrupted the economic viability of the Olympic Games. Suffice it to say, the 593 594 Olympic rings were badly tarnished. And that was bad for 595 business. 596 In 1999, athletes, governments, sporting world said 597 enough is enough and came together to solve the problem. 598 This game changing moment ultimately led to the creation of 599 the World Anti-Doping Agency, or WADA. And after an open, transparent consultation process, eventually led to the 600

601 passage of the WADA Code and the international standards. 602 Today, the code and the standards are the uniform policies 603 that apply equally to all athletes, coaches and trainers 604 across the globe. They are the substantive anti-doping rules 605 that we all agreed to and we are bound by. Today, there are 606 approximately 520 sport organizations and 172 governments 607 from around the world that have accepted and agreed to abide 608 by the WADA Code. There is no good reason why this same 609 effort cannot be done for the horseracing industry in the 610 United States. And the current legislation allows for it. 611 The first step to curing the problem was passing the 612 uniform policy. The second equally important measure was to 613 ensure the uniform and full implementation of the policy. 614 USADA was open in late 2000 as the organization that handles this responsibility. It was extremely courageous for the 615 United States Olympic Committee, the 45 or so national 616 federations like USA Basketball, USA Swimming, to fully 617 618 externalize their efforts to USADA. But they took the stand 619 because it was clear, the sports themselves could not simultaneously promote and police themselves. 620 621 In addition to true independence and transparency, the

622 WADA code provides a guide to what this legislation would allow to be addressed effectively in the horseracing 623 industry. Effective testing, including standardized 624 selection, collection, chain of custody and transport rules 625 and practices, a full list of substances and methods that 626 627 would capture new designer drugs as you just heard from Dr. 628 Soma. Implementation of best legal practices and policies, 629 which must include adequate sanctions to deter doping, and 630 due process protections for those accused of violations. The implementation of best scientific standards for laboratory 631 uniformity and practices, including a robust accreditation 632 633 and proficiency testing program, as well as scientific research for the detection of new substances. Investigative 634 635 units and partnerships with government, particularly law enforcement, to ensure those who illegally manufacture, 636 637 traffic and distribute these dangerous drugs who might be 638 outside of sports jurisdiction are also held accountable. 639 In conclusion, I would like to thank this committee for 640 its time, its interest on this important, ethical and public health issue, and for my--inviting me here today to share 641 USADA's experiences. We look forward to assisting you in any 642

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Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And thank you for your extraordinary efforts to be here today. Dr. Lyons, you are recognized for 5 minutes.
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651 ^STATEMENT OF SHEILA LYONS

Dr. {Lyons.} Thank you, Chairman Terry, Ranking Member 652 Sarbanes and members of the subcommittee for allowing me to 653 654 testify today. My name is Sheila Lyons, and I am a 655 veterinarian who specializes in equine sports medicine and 656 physical medicine and rehabilitation. My private 657 veterinarian consulting practice is both national and international in scope, which provides me with an overview of 658 the horseracing industry and the veterinary profession that 659 includes many distinct jurisdictions. I am the founder of 660 the American College of Veterinary Sports Medicine and 661 Rehabilitation, a member of the International Society of 662 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and a member of the 663 664 International Federation of Sports Medicine. I provide 665 education to veterinary students, veterinarians, physical 666 therapists, farriers and horsemen across the country and internationally. My patients have included some of the 667 world's finest thoroughbred racehorses. But I have regularly 668 provided veterinary services to horses at every level of the 669

670 sport for nearly 30 years. 671 First, do no harm. This well-known creed describes the most important and fundamental principle of medical ethics. 672 It is also the principle that is being violated every day by 673 racetrack veterinarians across this country. 674 675 First, get this horse to the races has become the 676 substitute creed for too many racetrack veterinarians. The 677 pervasive and unethical use of injury masking and performance 678 enhancing drugs in horseracing in the United States has 679 created a national health and safety crisis in the industry, and is destroying the reputation of a once vibrant sport. 680 681 This pattern of drug abuse is deemed legal and some might say 682 encouraged under our current horseracing regulatory system. The Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act of 2013 holds the 683 684 power to reverse this injustice through its mandate of drug 685 free racing, its designation of a national and fully 686 independent expert regulatory authority, its requirement that 687 appropriate penalties be enforced without bias, and this legislation's clear and unambiguous message to the 688 horseracing industry, veterinary community and the public 689 690 that cheaters will not prosper and drugs may only be

administered under the strict ethical and professional 691 692 quidelines known as the veterinarian/client patient 693 relationship. The veterinarian's role will once again be 694 based upon the principles of veterinary medical ethics. The veterinarian/client patient relationship seems a 695 696 simple term but holds powerful meaning. This legislation's 697 repeated incorporation of this term in this bill is key to 698 enacting essential reform in the standard of veterinary care 699 that all racehorses receive, without regard to their monetary 700 value or level of racing. 701 Not unlike the standards governing human medicine, the 702 standards of veterinary practice, which all licenses are 703 conditioned upon, include a fundamental basis for all 704 services called the veterinarian/client patient relationship. 705 This requires that a veterinarian have adequate knowledge of 706 the patient before administering or prescribing drugs for the 707 animal. Such adequate knowledge requires the veterinarian to 708 take a full patient history, conduct an examination, make a diagnosis, develop a therapeutic plan, prescribe medications 709 710 strictly for the purpose of restoring or protecting health, 711 and reexamine that patient to determine the success or

712 failure of the treatments. The veterinarian must also keep 713 comprehensive records documenting these professional 714 services. In other words, this legislation requires that 715 there be a therapeutic purpose behind the administration of any drug and prohibits the use of drugs for purposes of 716 717 promoting competition or profit. 718 Racehorse is not a diagnosis. And a veterinarian must 719 meet a higher standard of care and practice before 720 administering medication. 721 This legislation provides the essential key to returning the absolute authority over the regulation of the practice of 722 723 veterinary medicine squarely back with each state veterinary 724 board by banning all drugs during racing while reinforcing 725 the vet board's mandate of the veterinarian/client patient 726 relationship. In doing so, the current illusion that racing 727 commissioners have that racing commissioners have any say 728 whatsoever regarding which drugs a veterinarian may 729 administer to a patient will be removed, along with any 730 confusion about which regulatory authority is in charge. 731 The state veterinary boards will reemerge as the effective and sole authorities and regulators over the 732

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practice of veterinary medicine in each state. This
733
734
     legislation not only provides a dream solution to the ethical
735
     and safety problems plaguing the United States horseracing
     industry, but its implementation is absolutely essential if
736
     the industry is to survive and regain its position as an
737
738
     international leader in the sport.
739
          [The prepared statement of Dr. Lyons follows:]
740
     ********** INSERT 5 *********
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741 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Mr. Pacelle, you are now recognized for your 5 minutes.
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743
     ^STATEMENT OF WAYNE PACELLE
744
          Mr. {Pacelle.} Thank you, Chairman Terry. Thank you
     very much for addressing this issue. I am glad to be on this
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746
     esteemed panel. I am representing the Humane Society of the
747
     United States, and we are an enthusiastic supporter of this
748
     legislation.
749
          You know, I think what we are talking about here is
     appreciation for this sport, appreciation for entertainment,
750
     but balancing it with the interest and the needs of the
751
752
     athletes involved; in this case, both animal and human.
753
          Today's New York Times -- if I can just direct you to for
754
     a moment -- a story about boxing. Reconciling a sport's
755
     violent appeal as a fighter lies in a coma. So one fighter
756
     is in a coma, and we have got a front-page New York Time's
757
     story about it, very appropriately so. Attempts to limit the
758
     serious injury and death of fighters should be an important
     concern of our society.
759
          Last week, Nicholas Mevoli, participating in deep-
760
     unassisted diving, died. He was trying to break the world
761
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762 record. If you remember, he went to 236 feet under the water 763 without any breathing assistance. And he died. Now, there 764 is a robust debate about what some of the rules should be 765 about that. Football, we have had an incredible discussion in 766 767 society over the last 3 or 4 years about traumatic brain 768 injuries as a consequence of professional football injuries 769 and contacts. As the son of a football coach, I pay very 770 close attention to that issue. These football players aren't 771 dying on the field, they are dying some years later as a consequence of this degenerative brain disorder. 772 773 We heard from the official with the anti-doping association about the scandals in cycling, Olympic track and 774 775 field and baseball. These issues have been headlines in our 776 Nation. 777 In horseracing, we have two problems. We have 778 catastrophic injuries for these horses on the track, and we 779 have widespread doping of the equine athletes. I want to say 780 very clearly, the Humane Society of the United States does 781 not oppose horseracing. We never have. We have been paying attention to the industry for decades. All of us are here 782

783 because I think we want to see a balance between success for 784 the industry and proper treatment of the animals and concern 785 for the human participants, the jockeys, in this enterprise. 786 But what we have seen over decades is an absence of adequate self-regulation, and we are presented with the 787 788 question, should we do more? Should the Congress do more on 789 this issue? And I want to say that if we are outraged about-790 -or deeply saddened by the deaths of these human athletes in 791 other sports, we should also be outraged and saddened by the 792 deaths of 24 horses every week on American racetracks. Every week. Not once in a while. Every week. We have had drug 793 794 scandal after drug scandal. You saw Dr. Rick Arthur on the 795 video that was played during Congressman Pitts' statement. 796 He said ``It is hard to justify how many horses we go through.'' In humans, you never see someone snap their legs 797 798 off during running in the Olympics. But you see it in 799 horseracing. 800 The failure for this industry to adopt comprehensive, 801 consistent national standards is a serious problem that has 802 been in the works, decade after decade. This Congress has an 803 opportunity now with the massing of evidence to do something

804 constructive that is not going to be against the industry's 805 interest. It is going to be in the interest of the industry. 806 Any sport that is taking shortcuts, that is allowing routine 807 doping, and that sees this level of injury and death in the animal athletes has a major public relations problem. 808 809 sport is in decline in the United States. Other horseracing 810 jurisdictions around the world are in their ascendancy. And 811 they are running horses on hay, oats and water. And when an 812 animal is injured or ill, you address it with a palliative 813 and allow the animal to rest and to heal, not to get on the track and to be running at 40 miles an hour, or 45 miles an 814 815 hour, often on unforgiving surfaces, often before they are 816 old enough to sustain these injuries and this beating of the-817 -of their hooves on the track. 818 I have got a lot of incidents in my testimony, but I 819 want to just wrap up, Chairman Terry, by saying just a couple 820 of quick things. This Congress has addressed issues like 821 animal fighting at the federal level. You have done so in 822 spite of the fact that the states have prohibitions on dog fighting and cock fighting because there are circumstances 823 and cases where we need federal intervention, the nature of 824

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825
     the animal fighting enterprise is national or international.
826
     You also just conducted a hearing on the soring of Tennessee
    walking horses. A federal law was adopted 40 years ago
827
    because of the intentional injuring of horses by physical and
828
829
     chemical means to enhance performance of these horses. This
830
     Congress has jurisdiction on this issue. This is a multi-
831
    billion dollar industry. Horses move nationally. Hundreds
832
    of millions of dollars wagered on these athletes. The name
833
     of this bill--Congressman Pitts' bill is the Horse Racing
834
     Integrity and Safety Act. That is what needs to be restored.
835
     Thank you very much.
836
          [The prepared statement of Mr. Pacelle follows:]
     *********** INSERT 6 *********
837
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Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And that--now, we will proceed
838
839
     to the question and answers where we get to ask questions,
     and you get to answer them. We also have an issue with any
840
    minute, the buzzer is going to go off for votes. So we will
841
842
     see how far we can get with our guestions. So, Mr. Overton,
843
    my question is for you. Follow-up on what Mr. Pacelle just
844
     said. There are 38 separate regulatory entities. I am a
845
     Tenth Amendment guy. I like to have states have their powers
846
     and their rights. So if we can have 50 states with
     regulatory powers, what is the failure of 38--is there a
847
848
     failure of these 38 racing commissions, and should there be a
849
     federal law?
850
          Mr. {Overton.} And--
851
          Mr. {Terry.} Yeah, the microphone?
852
          Mr. {Overton.} Mr. Chairman and members of the
853
     subcommittee, definitely there is a problem in all 38, if not
854
     all 50, jurisdictions. It is not intent. It is by design.
855
     There is no enforceability between states of having
     regulations that are uniform. We do need uniform. And I
856
     would just like to point out that doing it with USADA, we are
857
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858
    not talking about a government takeover of their independent
859
     group. And they have demonstrated that they would have the
860
     enforceability. And one of the issues with that
861
     enforceability today, we have seen serious violations of
     trainers throughout the years. The way they would handle it-
862
863
864
          Mr. {Terry.} When was the last time there was a trainer
865
     suspended or kicked off because--kicked out of the business
866
    because of a violation?
867
          Mr. {Overton.} That is--
          Mr. {Terry.} Do you know?
868
869
          Mr. {Overton.} There have been quite a few. There are
870
     some that have stays right now in the court system.
871
          Mr. {Terry.} Okay. The other question is, do the
872
     racing jurisdictions share information so that they have
     information on one trainer or barn that is shared with
873
874
     another as they go to the next racetrack?
          Mr. {Overton.} Only if there is an investigation.
875
876
          Mr. {Terry.} Okay.
          Mr. {Overton.} We do share with RCI any rulings that
877
878
    come out.
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879
         Mr. {Terry.} Thank you.
         Mr. {Overton.} Thank you.
880
881
          Mr. {Terry.} Mr. Tygart, since you are here, let us ask
     questions. You mentioned in the world, anti-doping code has
882
    been revised a number of times to keep up with the drugs and
883
884
     the appropriate testing for them. So how has the code been
885
    modified over time, and are there new drugs and tricks of the
886
     trade that need to be addressed, both in your jurisdiction
887
    and as you would think for the horseracing industry? Because
888
    one of the issues here--and I have an article here from--
    buried somewhere in my paperwork here--about a compounding
889
890
     entity that specializes in changing the drug just enough that
891
     it can't be detected. So how do you keep up with those
892
     things?
893
          Mr. {Tygart.} Thanks for your question, Mr. Chairman.
894
     The code itself, which is the umbrella uniform policy has
895
    been changed now three times. The third version was just
896
     approved down in South Africa where I came from you mentioned
897
     earlier. The list of prohibited substance and methods is
    published every year. There is a democratic process, an
898
     expert group that provides information on what substances
899
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900
     meet the criteria, whether it is performance enhancing or
901
     not, whether it is against -- you know, violates the health and
902
     safety of athletes, and whether it violates the spirit of
903
     sport and any of those--
904
          Mr. {Terry.} And is that wholly applicable to the
905
     horseracing industry?
906
          Mr. {Tygart.} It very well could be. I mean, I think
907
     part of the process that this legislation would allow for
908
     would be that consultation process to come up with exactly
909
     what that criteria would be, and then have a democratic
910
     process every year that would then publish in advance. So
911
     our list is published every October, going into effect that
912
     following year. Listen, I think cheaters who want to win and
913
     there is a big prize at the end to win, will go to great
914
     lengths to ensure that they are not caught by the testing
915
     system, even the best testing systems that may be in place.
916
     But what you have got here are, you know, labs where 2 of the
917
     16 don't meet even the industry's--I am sorry, 2 of the 16
918
     are the only ones that meet the industry's standards for
919
     uniformity. So the--
920
          Mr. {Terry.} Two out of sixteen.
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921
          Mr. {Tygart.} Two out of sixteen, 12.5 percent. So you
    have got 87 percent that don't meet the RMTC's own ISO
922
923
     accreditation and laboratory operating procedures.
924
          Mr. {Terry.} Well, let me stop you there, because I
     only have 30 some seconds. Mr. Hanrahan, you mentioned that
925
926
     there is only a small percentage that fail. But if it is
927
     true that they are not even testing for the right things, is
928
     that a reliable number for us?
929
          Mr. {Hanrahan.} Eighty-one--
930
          Mr. {Terry.} Percent of failures?
931
          Mr. {Hanrahan.} Mr. Chairman, they are testing for
932
     known substances. And I would point out on the issue for
933
     example of dermorphin, which was an unknown substance, that--
     there was some human intelligence. There was some
934
935
     suspicions, and samples were sent to the lab and the lab
936
     developed the test to identify dermorphin. So the labs do
937
    work ahead to try and identify substances.
938
          Mr. {Terry.} All right. Thank you. Mr. McNerney, as
939
    Acting Ranking Member, you are recognized for 5 minutes.
940
          Mr. {McNerney.} I would like to ask the Chair to
941
     recognize Mr. Yarmuth from the great State of Kentucky, home
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942
    of the Derby.
943
         Mr. {Terry.} Absolutely. With the unanimous consent,
944
     so ordered.
945
          Mr. {Yarmuth.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thanks to
    my colleague for yielding. As Mr. McNerney said, I represent
946
947
     the Kentucky Derby and Churchill Downs. And certainly
948
     thoroughbred breeding and horseracing is a signature industry
949
     of Kentucky. So I also represent owners, trainers, jockeys,
950
     grooms and of course a lot of track workers and of course a
951
     lot of horses as well. They don't get to vote, usually. So-
     -and I applaud all of you for your concern about protecting
952
953
     the health and safety of the horses and the riders, and also
954
     the integrity of the sport. I appreciate that very much, and
955
     I share all of your concerns.
956
          I do have a couple of specific concerns about this
957
    particular legislation. And, Mr. Tygart, I want to start
958
    with you. It has already been established that your
    background, it is not in horseracing. Your organization is
959
960
    not in horseracing. So I am a little bit concerned about the
     accountability that USADA might have if empowered under this
961
     legislation. To whom is USADA accountable now?
962
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963
          Mr. {Tygart.} Well, we currently have federal
     appropriation. So we can, you know, obviously be called up
964
     and testifying about any issues. Our legal process goes
965
966
     through a panel of independent arbitrators. So, ultimately,
     any decisions on a case, whether someone committed a doping
967
968
     violation or not, athlete or other person, trainer, et
969
     cetera, would ultimately go to independent arbitrators.
970
    Obviously, that would be public--written decision publicly
971
     available. And, of course, you know, the -- we are not immune
972
     from media scrutiny at any return.
          Mr. {Yarmuth.} Right. And obviously, I am not
973
     questioning your capabilities or integrity. I am just trying
974
975
     to establish this. Because a lot of times in many cases in
976
     the commercial world, we have empowered independent agencies
     to set rules and regulations, and they are totally
977
978
    unaccountable. And that is a problem. So under this
979
     legislation as you understand it, if you were given this
980
     authority, if there were questions about regulations you
981
    handed down, where would be--what would be the process
982
     through which--whether it was owners, vets, tracks, whoever
983
     would appeal those, or somebody else to review the
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984 regulation? 985 Mr. {Tygart.} Yeah. What we would envision is not 986 unlike the process I described in my testimony with the World 987 Anti-Doping Agency where you have got some input at the governance level of people that are free of conflict of 988 989 interest similar to the way our board is setup today. Our--I 990 think we would be open to having whether it is a wholly un-991 sub or additional board members added that have the type of 992 experience that you heard in some of the testimony on that. 993 They would obviously have to be free of any conflicts to 994 ensure the independence. That is how we currently are 995 operating. I think whether the legislation adds a piece of 996 oversight or whether the agreements that the legislation 997 calls for between us and the major stakeholders of the 998 industry. And those agreements certainly though could be 999 spelled out. Some accountabilities to ensure proper 1000 financial management, proper governance, those types of 1001 things. Again, not on a case by case basis. You don't make 1002 policy on let us say a -- you know, a single high profile case-1003 -during the middle of that case. You would want the process that has been agreed to prior to that particular case coming 1004

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1005
     up to resolve itself. And then if there is any effort to
1006
     revise--amend like we did with the WADA code, then you have
1007
     that process built in.
1008
          Mr. {Yarmuth.} All right. Thank you. One of the
     provisions of the bill is that there is a ban on any
1009
1010
     medication on race day. And I know Mr. Hanrahan, you have
1011
     made the case that there may be a justification, particularly
1012
     with regard to Lasix to administer on race day. Could you
1013
     kind of in the minute and 14 seconds we have left talk about
1014
     that and why that may be problematic to put in the
1015
      legislation? It may be counterproductive?
1016
          Mr. {Hanrahan.} As I alluded to, Lasix is in fact the
1017
     only race day medication that is allowed, with a couple of
1018
     minor exceptions for adjuncts. As the RCI's model rule
1019
     exists now, and as I am sure you are aware, Kentucky is one
1020
     of the states that follows that model rule that allows Lasix,
1021
     but is only administered by state veterinarian or regular
1022
     veterinarians. It is not admitted--not issued or
1023
      administered by a private veterinarian. The dosage is
1024
      limited. The time that it is given is limited. So it has
     been a very effective model rule. And that is just
1025
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1026
      symptomatic of how the model rule process works in terms of
1027
     developing an industry consensus, whether it is on Lasix,
1028
     whether it is banning steroids, et cetera.
1029
          Mr. {Yarmuth.} And in 10 seconds, has that been
1030
     successful in terms of facilitating--not necessarily
1031
      enhancing performance on the horses, but protecting the horse
     on race day?
1032
1033
          Mr. {Hanrahan.} I would say yes, sir. It has been very
1034
     perfective in Kentucky and those states that have it. There
1035
     was a little roughness getting it in place. But it has been
1036
     very effective. And Lasix is a very effective drug in
1037
     preventing bleeding in horses, and that protects the horse
1038
     and in turn protects the jockeys.
1039
          Mr. {Yarmuth.} Great. Thank you, sir.
1040
          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And now, there is about 5
     minutes left with how many people not voting yet?
1041
1042
           {Voice.} Three hundred.
1043
           Mr. {Terry.} Three hundred and seventy-five. So we
1044
     probably got another 5 minutes. So, gentlelady from
1045
      Tennessee, Vice Chairman is recognized.
1046
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I will
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1047
     do my best to not take all of my time and yield back so that
1048
     others may get in--
1049
          Mr. {Terry.} Why don't you yield it to Joe?
1050
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} And to the queue. Okay. If we are
1051
     not finished, I will yield. So--and I will yield it to Joe.
1052
      I think we can all agree, we are all interested in the
1053
     welfare of the animals. We are interested in the integrity
1054
     of the sports, whether it is horseracing or walking horses or
1055
     the steeple chase that we enjoy in Tennessee, or when I was a
1056
     kid and in 4H Club, the quarter horses in the barrel racing
1057
     and all of that that my brother did. It is an important part
1058
     of life for those of us who have grown up on farms or who
      live on farms or have that in our district. And so, Mr.
1059
      Pacelle, I want to come to you for just a moment and ask you
1060
1061
     a little bit about your formal relationships, in relation
     primarily to the hearing we had last week. And I would just
1062
1063
      like to know, do you all have a formal relationship with one
1064
     of our witnesses last week, Mr. Irby?
1065
          Mr. {Pacelle.} A formal relationship? No, we do not.
           Mrs. {Blackburn.} Have you ever provided compensation
1066
     to him to be in here in D.C., or provided expenses or travel
1067
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1068
      for him to come into D.C. to provide testimony or to lobby us
1069
     on the bill?
1070
          Mr. {Pacelle.} No, not to my knowledge.
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Not to your knowledge. Could you
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1072
     confirm that and put it in writing and submit it to us?
1073
          Mr. {Pacelle.} Sure. I would be happy to call your
1074
     office and tell you. Sure.
1075
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. I would like it in writing.
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     And same with Ms. Benefield, to know what her formal
1077
     relationship is with you all.
1078
          Mr. {Pacelle.} Sure.
1079
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} That would be wonderful. I
1080
     appreciate that. And, Mr. Pitts, I yield the balance of my
     time to you.
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1082
                        Thank you.
          Mr. {Pitts.}
           Mr. {Terry.} Joe, can I interrupt real quick?
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1084
          Mr. {Pitts.} Yes, sir.
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          Mr. {Terry.} We will also give you a couple minutes.
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     And everyone else has said they are going to submit their
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     questions for the record. So at the time Joe finishes his
      question, we will dismiss.
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1089 Mr. {Pitts.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For Mr. Hanrahan 1090 and Dr. Lyons, in my opening statement, I referred to a horse named Coronado Heights who happened to have been trained by 1091 1092 the nation's leading trainer by money, Todd Pletcher, and 1093 received 17 injections 1 week before he broke down. Mr. 1094 Hanrahan and Dr. Lyons, how is that putting the horse first? 1095 Please explain what could possibly be the benefit. Is this 1096 what is necessary to get a horse to the races, and how could 1097 this be justified especially at the top of the sport, Mr. 1098 Hanrahan? 1099 Mr. {Hanrahan.} Yes, sir. I am not a veterinarian, but 1100 I would suggest to you that veterinarians look at those 1101 horses. Depending on the medical condition of that horse, 1102 whether the horse had a cold, whether the horse had some 1103 lameness issue, et cetera, would determine how that horse was 1104 treated. I would also like to point out I believe that horse 1105 was 1 of the horses included in the aqueduct report for the 1106 Aqueduct Commission that was convened in light of a number of 1107 breakdowns. And with your permission, I would like to quote 1108 something out of that report. And this is from the executive 1109 summary of that report.

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1110
          Mr. {Pitts.} Dr. Lyons--
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          Mr. {Hanrahan.} And it says on page 4, pre-race
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     medication administered to the fatally injured horses was
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      similar to that administered to the uninjured horses that
1114
      raced. And one other thing is that on--
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          Mr. {Pitts.} I only have 2 minutes left. You can
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      submit that for the record? Dr. Lyons, would you comment?
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     How is this putting the horse first? Explain the benefit, et
1118
     cetera.
1119
           Dr. {Lyons.} Thank you, Congressman Pitts, for the
1120
      question. It is not putting the horse first. It is putting
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      the interest of getting that horse over to the races over and
      above the horse's safety, its well-being. And I looked at
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1123
      that horse's records. And I am a veterinarian. And I can
1124
      tell you that there was nothing therapeutic about the
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      approach or the drugs that were used in that horse. In my
      opinion, that horse broke down as a direct result of the
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1127
      injury masking drugs that were stacked for weeks in advance
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     before that horse raced and lost its life on the track. And
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      I also am aware--and I am quite sure it was with this case
     that the owner of that horse had instructed that she did not
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1131 want this horse to be medicated so that the injuries would be 1132 masked. And yet, the veterinarian did not abide by her 1133 directive. So this is how this system has broken down so 1134 that veterinarians see themselves as having the role of 1135 accommodating racing rather than the welfare of the patient. 1136 So that did not take care of that horse. 1137 Mr. {Pitts.} Thank you. Mr. Hanrahan, the Blood Horse 1138 Magazine announced your being hired as the national HBPA CEO 1139 on 11/29/11. At the time, the article indicated that you 1140 were then a handicapper and occasional tournament player. 1141 Now, recent survey of horseracing betters performed by Penn, Shad, and Berland indicated that 86 percent of the biggest 1142 betters avoid certain tracks in states because of concerns 1143 1144 over medication integrity, and 79 percent of horseplayers 1145 factor in illegal drug use when handicapping races at certain 1146 track. And these poll numbers are insightful, because they basically say betters at all levels, especially at most every 1147 1148 vested--big betters believe that trainers are cheating and using drugs and adjust their betting accordingly. When you 1149 1150 were actively wagering, did you take into account any of these considerations? If not, why not? 1151

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1152
          Mr. {Hanrahan.} No, I did not. The--
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          Mr. {Pitts.} Why--
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          Mr. {Hanrahan.} The primary thing in handicapping a
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      race is how competitive the race will be. You look at the--
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      the size of the field, the conditions of the race. And I
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     would point out, as I am sure many of you know, for horses
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      running on Lasix, that is published in the racing programs.
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     Everyone knows that.
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          Mr. {Pitts.} Well, do you think this presents a
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     perception problem? What if Warren Buffet thought Wall
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     Street was rigged, quit playing? Isn't this actually driving
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      your sport out of business? Five years ago, nearly 15
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     billion dollars was bet on races in North America. Today, it
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     is down to 10 billion. Sales and purses have slumped as
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     well. Additionally, fewer owners, especially foreign, are
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     buying the racing horses in America. My time has expired. I
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     have several questions for the record, Mr. Chairman, that I
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     will submit. And I have two statements for the record from
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     Water Hay Oats Alliance and USPA CA that I would like the
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     unanimous consent to submit--
          Mr. {Terry.} Without objection, so ordered.
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1175
                        Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
          Mr. {Pitts.}
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          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And now, I will recognize Mr.
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     McNerney for a short statement.
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           Mr. {McNerney.} I just want to thank the witnesses for
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      coming. I have heartfelt statements. I support H.R. 2012,
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     and I will submit questions for the record.
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          Mr. {Terry.} So you have heard Mr. McNerney talk about
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     questions for the record. Each member of this committee and
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     Joe Pitts has the ability or right to send you questions.
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     You have an obligation, because you agreed to testify, to
     answer those questions in a timely manner which I will define
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1186
      in 2 weeks. If you can get in around the--your answers to
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      any questions submitted to you within 2 weeks, we would
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      greatly appreciate it. And at this time, I want to offer
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     unanimous consent to put into the record an article entitled
     Texas Compounder Draws Industry Scrutiny, a November 20
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1191
      letter--November 20, 2013, NTRA letter. Hearing no
     objections, so ordered.
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           [The information follows:]
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1194 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* COMMITTEE INSERT \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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          Mr. {Terry.} I want to thank you all for your great
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     testimony. Sorry we were rushed. We thought were going to
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     have about another full half hour to ask questions. But
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     sometimes on get-away-days, things tend to move quicker for
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     some reason. So thank you very much for your insight and
     sharing your expert opinions with us today. And we are
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1201
     adjourned.
1202
           [Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the Subcommittee was
     adjourned.]
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